

WANTED WEEDS

Some common invasive plants along shorelines and riparian areas



Invasive Ivy
(*Hedera* spp.)



Yellow Flag Iris
(*Iris pseudocorus*)



Blackberry
(*Rubus* spp.)



Scotch Broom
(*Cytisus scoparius*)



Bindweed
(*Calystegia sepium* &
Convolvulus arvensis)



Bittersweet Nightshade
(*Solanum dulcamara*)



Reed Canarygrass
(*Phalaris arundinacea*)



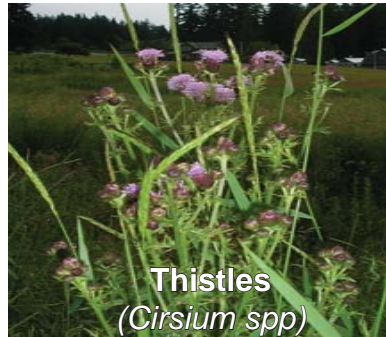
Purple Loosestrife
(*Lythrum salicaria*)



Poison hemlock
(*Conium maculatum*)



Knotweed
(*Polygonum* spp.)



Thistles
(*Cirsium* spp.)



Invasive Spartina

WEED CONTROL

The KEY to

SHORLINE RESTORATION



Ivy
infested
shoreline



Restored
shoreline with
native plants





Maintenance and restoration of shoreline vegetation allows native-plants to fill in the shoreline and will increase biodiversity, wildlife habitat and protect property values.

Shoreline buffer benefits include:





- Soil stability - Lawn grass (bluegrass) and weeds cannot protect slopes as well as native shrubs and plants can.
- Improvement of water quality by keeping fertilizer, driveway runoff, soils and other excess nutrients from washing directly into the water body. A good buffer can remove as much as 70-95% of incoming nutrients and other pollutants.
- Trees in a buffer shade the shoreline and cool the water. Cooler water keeps fish eggs from overheating and reduces algae growth.
- Buffers reduce the number of mosquitoes. Vegetated buffers provide resting or feeding areas for mosquito predators, such as dragonflies and bats.
- Buffers reduce the number of Canada Geese on your lawn. Canada Geese are generally reluctant to walk through tall vegetation, so developing a shoreline buffer is a natural way to reduce their presence on lawns.
- Natural shorelines are more aesthetically pleasing, less work and provide critical habitat.

Shoreline restoration should be done in steps. Each step has its own challenges but the rewards of the hard work is a healthy, environmentally friendly shoreline.





Asses the area:

-  Note your soil types, slope severity and plant communities
-  Create maps of current vegetation, documenting weeds and native plants
-  Create a site plan for your landscape
-  Consult your local Conservation District or Salmon Enhancement group

Set Goals:

-  Select a manageable area for restoration
-  Create a detailed list of work to be done in your selected area
-  Group jobs into phases for weed removal, planting, maintenance, etc.
-  Select native plants for your site

Create a site specific management plan:

-  Combine your assessment of the area with your goals and create a timeline
-  Note how you will finance each phase of your project
-  Know who will assist you in the project with weed removal and replanting
-  Make sure to include a planting plan and maintenance schedule

The key to good management and effective restoration is weed removal. Invasive weeds must be properly removed and new weed infestations should be prevented.

Invasive WEED CONTROL

Complete removal may be feasible early in an invasion or in a small area. Control of established infestations will take multiple years of integrated management.

A Sight specific method should be created using Integrated Pest Management (IPM) using combinations of the following control methods. Contact you local weed control board for control recommendations.

Mechanical control (physically removing the invasive species, pulling, mowing etc.) is often successful, but can be expensive and labor intensive. Control must be repeated often during the growing seasons.

Cultural control (manipulating environmental factors such as fire, mulching, faberics) can provide some native species an edge in competing with invasive species.

Chemical control can be effectively used to kill invasive species. Many are resticted for use near water. You should always Read the label before use and consult local expers before use.

Restoration (revegetating) requires providing vegetative competition to fill the void left by the noxious weeds. Use native plants where appropriate and maintain the site for a number of years following treatments.

For more information contact your local:

Weed Control Board
Conservation District
Salmon Enhancement Groups
Master Gardeners